

# Time-dependent localized Hartree-Fock density-functional linear response approach for photoionization of atomic excited states

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## Abstract

We present a time-dependent localized Hartree-Fock density-functional linear response approach for the treatment of photoionization of atomic systems. This approach employs a spin-dependent localized Hartree-Fock (SLHF) exchange potential to calculate electron orbitals and kernel functions, and thus can be used to study the photoionization from atomic excited states. We have applied the approach to the calculation of photoionization cross sections of Ne ground state. The results are in agreement with available experimental data and have comparable accuracies with other *ab initio* theoretical results. We have also extended the approach to explore the photoionization from Ne excited states and obtained some new results for the photoionization from outer-shell and inner-shell excited states.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Making use of local potentials and independent-particle response functions, density functional theory (DFT) combined with linear response approximation (LRA) [1, 2] has been successfully applied to study dynamic processes, such as photoabsorption [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] and dynamic polarizability [11, 12, 13, 14, 15], of atomic and molecular systems. The most attractive features of such an approach are its satisfactory accuracy and computational simplicity and efficiency. However, since the conventional DFT using traditional exchange-correlation (XC) potentials obtained from uniform electron gas, such as local density approximation (LDA) [16, 17] and generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [17, 18, 19], is a ground-state approach, the conventional DFT-LRA approach can only be used to investigate the dynamic processes associated with the ground state of a system. Even so, the counterpart of the DFT-LRA approach for the excited states has not yet been reported.

The difficulty encountered in the extension of the conventional DFT-LRA approach to the excited states stems from the XC potential used to characterize the excited states. A qualified XC potential for the excited states is required to be symmetry-dependent and self-interaction free and have a correct long-range behavior. The symmetry (such as electronic configuration, electron orbital angular momentum, and electron spin) of the XC potential is used to distinguish a state from the others, the self-interaction-free property of the XC potential is used to make the calculation of electron orbital energy accurate, and the correct asymptotic behavior of the XC potential is used to guarantee the Rydberg virtual orbitals which play a key role in autoionization resonances [7].

Recently, a localized Hartree-Fock (LHF) density-functional approach has been proposed and successfully applied to the ground-state calculation of atomic and molecular systems [20]. In this approach, the LHF exchange potential is self-interaction free and exhibits the correct long-range behavior. It only needs occupied orbitals and depends on the orbital symmetry of the state. More recently, a spin-dependent localized Hartree-Fock (SLHF) density-functional approach has been developed for the excited-state calculation of atomic and molecular systems [21]. This approach together with Slater's diagonal sum rule [22] have been successfully used to calculate the energies of multiply excited states of valence electrons of atomic systems [21] and the energies of inner-shell excited states of closed-shell [23] and open-shell [24] atomic systems.

In this paper, we present a time-dependent localized Hartree-Fock density-functional linear response approach for the treatment of photoionization from atomic excited states by combining the SLHF DFT with LRA. In this approach, the SLHF exchange potential is employed to calculate both

the Kohn–Sham (KS) electron orbitals and kernel functions. This is different from the approach used in Ref. [10] where the LHF potential was only used to calculate the electron orbitals. We have applied this approach to the calculation of photoionization cross sections (PICS) of Ne ground state and extended it to the computation of PICS of Ne excited states.

## II. THEORETICAL METHODOLOGY

### A. Linear response approximation of photoionization

Suppose that an atomic system is in a time-dependent external field along  $z$  axis  $\mathcal{E}(t) = \mathcal{E}_0 e^{-i\omega t}$ , where  $\mathcal{E}_0$  is the amplitude and  $\omega$  the frequency. In dipole approximation, the interaction potential of an electron and the external field is  $\phi^{ext}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \phi^{ext}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t}$ , where  $\phi^{ext}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = z\mathcal{E}_0$ . Presence of the external field will induce a perturbation to the system and produce a redistribution of electron density [3]. In the case of weak field considered here, the dynamic response of the system has the same time dependence  $e^{-i\omega t}$  as the field [8] and thus can be described by the LRA [25]. In frequency domain, total perturbing potential that an electron experiences can be expressed, in spin-dependent DFT framework [3, 6, 7, 8], as

$$\phi_{\sigma}^{SCF}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \phi^{ext}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) + \sum_{\sigma'} \int K_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \delta\rho_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d\mathbf{r}', \quad (1)$$

where, the second term on the right-hand side (RHS) is the field-induced potential,  $\sigma$  is the electron spin ( $\sigma = \uparrow$  for spin-up or  $\sigma = \downarrow$  for spin-down),  $\delta\rho_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  is the field-induced electron density which is the deviation of the perturbed electron density from the unperturbed electron density  $\rho_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$ , and  $K_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$  is the kernel function

$$K_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} + \frac{\delta V_{xc\sigma}(\mathbf{r})}{\delta\rho_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}')}. \quad (2)$$

Here, the first and second terms on the RHS represent the field-induced changes of Hartree potential and XC potential  $V_{xc\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$ , respectively.

The field-induced electron density  $\delta\rho_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  is related to the total perturbing potential  $\phi_{\sigma}^{SCF}$  by

$$\delta\rho_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \int \chi_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) \phi_{\sigma}^{SCF}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d\mathbf{r}', \quad (3)$$

where,  $\chi_{\sigma}$  is the complex susceptibility given by

$$\chi_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_i^{occ} \sum_j^{all} \left[ \frac{\gamma_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \gamma_{j\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\hbar\omega - (\varepsilon_{j\sigma} - \varepsilon_{i\sigma}) + i\epsilon} - \frac{\gamma_{i\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \gamma_{j\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\hbar\omega + (\varepsilon_{j\sigma} - \varepsilon_{i\sigma}) + i\epsilon} \right]. \quad (4)$$

Here,  $\gamma_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \varphi_{i\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}')$ ,  $\varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$  is the  $i$ th electron spin-orbital,  $\epsilon$  is a positive infinitesimal, and the notations *all* and *occ* represent that the sums run over all and occupied electron orbitals, respectively.

From Eqs. (1) and (3),  $\phi_\sigma^{SCF}(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  and  $\delta\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  have to be calculated in a self-consistent field procedure. Applying Eq. (1) to Eq. (3) and introducing a kernel function

$$N_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \int \chi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'', \omega) K_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}'', \quad (5)$$

one obtains an equation for  $\delta\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$

$$\sum_{\sigma'} \int [\delta_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') - N_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)] \delta\rho_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d\mathbf{r}' = \int \chi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) \phi^{ext}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d\mathbf{r}'. \quad (6)$$

The polarizability  $\alpha(\omega)$  is the ratio of the induced dipole moment to the external field strength

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\omega) &= -\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_0} \sum_\sigma \int z \delta\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \omega) d\mathbf{r} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_0^2} \sum_\sigma \int \int \phi^{ext}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \chi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) \phi_\sigma^{SCF}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d\mathbf{r}' d\mathbf{r}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

The PICS  $\sigma(\omega)$  is calculated by

$$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{4\pi\omega}{c} \text{Im } \alpha(\omega), \quad (8)$$

where,  $c$  is the speed of light.

The LRA is usually referred to as a time-dependent method since it takes the time-dependent field-induced electron density into account. In contrast, if the field-induced electron density is neglected in Eq. (1), one has  $\phi_\sigma^{SCF} = \phi_\sigma^{ext}$ . In this case, the cross section Eq. (7) is reduced to the result of independent-particle approximation, which is referred to as a time-independent method.

## B. Electron spin-orbitals

To calculate the occupied electron spin-orbitals we use the SLHF density-functional approach [21, 23, 24]. In this approach, the electron spin-orbital  $\varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$  and orbital energy  $\varepsilon_{i\sigma}$  are calculated from the KS equation

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_\sigma^{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r}) \right] \varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}) = \varepsilon_{i\sigma} \varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (9)$$

where,  $V_\sigma^{\text{eff}}$  is the local effective potential given by

$$V_\sigma^{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{Z}{r} + \sum_\sigma \int \frac{\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' + V_{xc\sigma}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (10)$$

In Eq. (10), the spin-dependent electron density is calculated by  $\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_\sigma} |\varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r})|^2$ , where  $N_\sigma$  is the number of electron with spin  $\sigma$ . On the RHS of Eq. (10), the first term is Coulomb potential, the second term is Hartree potential, and the third term  $V_{xc\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$  is the XC potential. The XC potential can be decomposed into exchange potential  $V_{x\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$  and correlation potential  $V_{c\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$ . The SLHF exchange potential  $V_{x\sigma}^{\text{SLHF}}(\mathbf{r})$  is given by [21, 23, 24, 26]

$$\begin{aligned} V_{x\sigma}^{\text{SLHF}}(\mathbf{r}) = & -\frac{1}{\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r})} \int \frac{\gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r}' \\ & + \frac{1}{\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r})} \int \gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') V_{x\sigma}^{\text{SLHF}}(\mathbf{r}') \gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}' \\ & + \frac{1}{\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r})} \int \int \frac{\gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}'') \gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{r})}{|\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}''|} d\mathbf{r}' d\mathbf{r}'', \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where,  $\gamma_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{i=1}^{N_\sigma} \gamma_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$ . On the RHS of Eq. (11), the first term is Slater potential [22] and the second and third terms are the corrections to the Slater potential. The  $V_{x\sigma}^{\text{SLHF}}(\mathbf{r})$  behaves asymptotically as Slater potential and thus approaches to the correct  $-1/r$  at long range [26]. As for the correlation effect, the second-order gradient correlation potential and energy functional proposed by Lee, Yang, and Parr (LYP) [27] can provide an excellent correlation energy for atomic systems and will be incorporated into the calculation to estimate the correlation effect in this work.

### C. Green function

In Eq. (4) the sum over  $j$  needs all the (occupied and unoccupied bound and continuum) electron orbitals. This makes it extremely difficult to accurately calculate  $\chi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  directly from Eq. (4). To circumvent this difficulty, a Green function associated with the KS equation has been introduced to calculate  $\chi_\sigma$  [3, 6, 8]. The Green function  $G_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', E)$  is calculated by

$$\left[ E + \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - V_\sigma^{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{r}) \right] G_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', E) = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'), \quad (12)$$

under appropriate boundary conditions. The Green function can be expanded in terms of a complete set of KS electron spin-orbitals as [3]

$$G_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', E) = \sum_j^{\text{all}} \frac{\gamma_{j\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{E - \varepsilon_{j\sigma} \pm i\epsilon}. \quad (13)$$

Applying Eq. (13) to Eq. (4) one has

$$\chi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_i^{\text{occ}} \left[ \gamma_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') G_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \varepsilon_{i\sigma} + \hbar\omega) + \gamma_{i\sigma}^*(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') G_\sigma^*(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \varepsilon_{i\sigma} - \hbar\omega) \right]. \quad (14)$$

Thus with assistance of the Green function, only the occupied orbitals are needed to compute  $\chi_\sigma$ .

### III. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

#### A. Electron spin-orbitals

The electron spin-orbitals of an atomic system can be calculated by using the procedure previously developed in [21, 24]. In spherical coordinates, the electron spin-orbital  $\varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r})$  is expressed as a product of a radial spin-orbital  $R_{nl\sigma}(r)$  and a spherical harmonic  $Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$

$$\varphi_{i\sigma}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{R_{nl\sigma}(r)}{r} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi), \quad (15)$$

where,  $n$  is the principal quantum number,  $l$  is the orbital angular momentum quantum number,  $m$  is the azimuthal quantum number, and  $i$  is a set of quantum numbers except the spin  $\sigma$ . The radial spin-orbital  $R_{nl\sigma}(r)$  is calculated from the radial KS equation [21, 24]

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} + v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r) \right] R_{nl\sigma} = \varepsilon_{nl\sigma} R_{nl\sigma}, \quad (16)$$

where,  $v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r)$  is the radial effective potential [21]. To obtain high-precision electron spin-orbital and orbital energy, we use generalized pseudospectral (GPS) method [28] to discretize the radial KS equation (16). The GPS method associated with an appropriate mapping technique can overcome difficulties due to singularity at  $r = 0$  and long-tail at large  $r$  of the Coulomb interaction. It allows for nonuniform and optimal spatial discretization with the use of only a modest number of grid points. It has been shown that the GPS method is a very effective and efficient numerical algorithm for the high-precision solution of KS equation [21, 24, 29, 30].

#### B. Green function

In spherical coordinates, the Green function can be expanded in terms of partial waves as

$$G_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', E) = \sum_{LM} Y_{LM}^*(\theta, \varphi) \mathcal{G}_{L\sigma}(r, r', E) Y_{LM}(\theta', \varphi'), \quad (17)$$

where,  $\mathcal{G}_{L\sigma}(r, r', E)$  is the radial Green function, which, with the appropriate boundary conditions, is determined by an inhomogeneous equation [3, 11]

$$\left[ E + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{L(L+1)}{r^2} - v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r) \right] \mathcal{G}_{L\sigma}(r, r', E) = \frac{\delta(r - r')}{r^2}. \quad (18)$$

Alternatively, the radial Green function can also be constructed from the solutions of a homogeneous equation

$$\left[ -\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{L(L+1)}{r^2} + 2v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r) - k^2 \right] u_{Lk\sigma}(r) = 0, \quad (19)$$

where,  $k = \sqrt{2E}$ . If  $\phi_{Lk\sigma}(r)$  is the solution of Eq. (19) being regular at the origin and  $\psi_{Lk\sigma}(r)$  the solution behaving asymptotically as  $rh_L^{(1)}(kr)$  (where  $h_L^{(1)}$  is the spherical Hankel function of the first kind), the radial Green function can be calculated by [11]

$$\mathcal{G}_{L\sigma}(r, r', E) = \frac{2}{W} \frac{\phi_{Lk\sigma}(r_{<}) \psi_{Lk\sigma}(r_{>})}{rr'}, \quad (20)$$

where,  $r_{<}$  ( $r_{>}$ ) refers to the smaller (larger) of  $r$  and  $r'$  and  $W = \phi_{Lk\sigma}\psi'_{Lk\sigma} - \phi'_{Lk\sigma}\psi_{Lk\sigma}$  is the Wronskian of  $\phi_{Lk\sigma}$  and  $\psi_{Lk\sigma}$ .

### C. Absorber

In principle, the boundary conditions at  $r \rightarrow \infty$  is required to calculate  $\psi_{Lk\sigma}(r)$ . In reality, the boundary can not be set at  $r \rightarrow \infty$ . No matter how far the boundary is, as long as it is located at finite distance, the out-going wavefunction  $\psi_{Lk\sigma}(r)$  with  $E > 0$  may reflect on the boundary, making the PICS oscillating artificially. To remove the reflection we introduce an absorber for each out-going wavefunction. The absorber is characterized by an absorptive potential with a linear dependence of the radial coordinate

$$U(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq r < r_a \\ -U_0 \frac{r - r_a}{r_{\max} - r_a}, & r_a \leq r \leq r_{\max} \end{cases}, \quad (21)$$

where,  $r_{\max}$  is the radial coordinate of the boundary,  $U_0$  and  $r_a$  are two parameters representing the strength and starting position of the absorber, respectively. Obviously,  $r_{\max} - r_a$  represents the width of the absorber. Similar absorbers have been used in the wavepacket method of molecular collisions [31, 32] and photoionization of molecules and atomic clusters recently [33]. It is shown that the PICS are insensitive to the absorber parameters.

When taking the absorptive potential into account the out-going wavefunction is calculated from an equation obtained by replacing  $v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r)$  with  $v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r) + iU(r)$  in Eq. (19). Since the behavior of an out-going wavefunction depends on electron spin-orbitals through both  $v_{\sigma}^{\text{eff}}(r)$  and  $k(E)$  the absorber parameters may be different for different electron spin-orbitals.

### D. Susceptibility and cross sections

In spherical coordinates, the susceptibility  $\chi_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$  can also be expanded in the partial waves [11]

$$\chi_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \sum_{lm} Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \phi) \chi_{l\sigma}(r, r', \omega) Y_{lm}(\theta', \phi'). \quad (22)$$

From Eqs. (14), (15), (17), and (22), the partial wave susceptibility  $\chi_{l\sigma}(r, r', \omega)$  is calculated by

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{l\sigma}(r, r', \omega) = & \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n'l'} \sum_L w_{n'l'\sigma} \frac{R_{n'l'\sigma}(r)}{r} \frac{R_{n'l'\sigma}(r')}{r'} |\langle l0l'0|L0\rangle|^2 \\ & \times [\mathcal{G}_{L\sigma}(r, r', \varepsilon_{n'l'\sigma} + \hbar\omega) + \mathcal{G}_{L\sigma}^*(r, r', \varepsilon_{n'l'\sigma} - \hbar\omega)]. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Furthermore, expanding  $\delta\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \omega)$  in the partial waves  $\delta\rho_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \sum_{lm} \delta\rho_{lm\sigma}(r, \omega) Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$ , using  $z = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} r Y_{10}(\theta, \phi)$ , and from Eq. (6), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\rho_{lm\sigma}(r, \omega) = & \mathcal{E}_0 \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \int \chi_{1\sigma}(r, r', \omega) r'^3 dr' \delta_{l1} \delta_{m0} \\ & + \sum_{\sigma'} \int N_{l\sigma\sigma'}(r, r', \omega) \delta\rho_{lm\sigma'}(r', \omega) r'^2 dr', \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where,  $N_{l\sigma\sigma'}(r, r', \omega)$  is the partial wave component in the partial wave expansion  $N_{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{lm} Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \phi) N_{l\sigma\sigma'}(r, r', \omega) Y_{lm}(\theta', \phi')$ . Solving Eq. (24) one obtains the partial wave component  $\delta\rho_{lm\sigma}(r, \omega)$ . From Eq. (7), the polarizability  $\alpha(\omega)$  is given by

$$\alpha(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_0} \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \sum_{\sigma} \int \delta\rho_{10\sigma}(r, \omega) r^3 dr. \quad (25)$$

The PICS  $\sigma(\omega)$  is calculated from Eq. (8) by using  $\alpha(\omega)$ .

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Photoionization from the ground state of Ne

To test the approach developed in the preceeding sections we first apply it to the calculation of PICS from the ground state of Ne. The total PICS is plotted in FIG. 1, where the solid and dashed lines are the results of time-dependent spin-dependent localized Hartree-Fock (TDSLHF) method and time-independent spin-dependent localized Hartree-Fock (TISLHF) method, respectively. Also plotted in this figure are recent experimental data [34, 35] for comparison. It shows that the TISLHF PICS are substantially larger than the experimental results in a broad range of lower photon energy. While the TDSLHF cross sections are much closer to the experimental results and show significant improvement in spite of a little bit underestimate near the ionization threshold (IT) of  $2p$  electron. In the range of photon energy shown in FIG. 1, apart from a small stepwise enhancement due to the contribution of  $2s$  electron photoionization at the IT energy of  $2s$  electron 46.405 eV, the TISLHF PICS are structureless and decrease monotonically above the IT of  $2s$  electron. The TDSLHF PICS however appear a series of sharp resonances in the energy region



from 43.0 to 46.4 eV. In the higher energy region, both TDSLHF and TISLHF results are getting closer and merge to the experimental results.

The sharp resonances in the PICS are produced by the resonant transitions  $2s \rightarrow np$  from the ground state  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$  to autoionization states  $1s^2 2s 2p^6 np$  with  $n = 3$  to 10. In FIG. 2(a) we show the details of the resonances in open circles. To quantitatively analyze the resonances and estimate the autoionization widths we fit the resonances to the Fano profile [36]

$$\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_0 \left[ \eta^2 \frac{(q + \kappa)^2}{1 + \kappa^2} - \eta^2 + 1 \right], \quad (26)$$

where,  $\kappa = 2(\omega - E_r)/\Gamma$ ,  $E_r$  is the resonance position,  $q$  is the profile index,  $\Gamma$  is the line-width of the resonance profile,  $\eta^2$  is the correlation coefficient, and  $\sigma_0$  is the cross section without correlation. In FIG. 2(a) we show the fitted resonances in the solid line. The fitted resonance profile parameters are given in TABLE I in the rows with TDSLHF. Also listed in TABLE I are the available experimental results [37] and the theoretical results of the time-dependent density functional method employing exact exchange-only KS potential and adiabatic-local-density-approximation exchange-correlation kernel with shifted 2s orbital energy (S-EXX/ALDA) [10], time-dependent local spin-density approximation with shifted 2s orbital energy (S-TDLSDA) [6], time-dependent local density approximation (TDLDA) [7], and R-matrix method (R-matrix) [38], for comparison. It is shown that the line-width  $\Gamma$  and cross section  $\sigma_0$  of TDSLHF are in overall good agreement with the experimental values and better than the S-EXX/ALDA, TDLDA and R-matrix results. The line profile index  $q$  of TDSLHF is larger than both the experimental and theoretical results. Except the S-EXX/ALDA and TDLDA results, the correlation coefficient  $\eta^2$  of TDSLHF is smaller than the others. As for the resonance position  $E_r$ , all the resonances in TDSLHF PICS are about 2 eV shift to the lower photon energy with respect to the experimental data. Similar phenomena were also found in [6, 10]. This discrepancy mainly stems from the deviation of the 2s electron orbital energy from the experimental value [6]. For demonstration, we notice that the 2s electron orbital energy of TDSLHF is  $-1.707$  a.u. which is about 2.04 eV higher than the experimental value  $-1.782$  a.u. [39]. To explore influence of the orbital energy to the PICS and resonance profiles we have also performed a TDSLHF calculation with the 2s electron orbital energy being replaced by the experimental value in the calculation of the Green function. The calculated and fitted PICS in the resonance energy region are shown in FIG. 2(b) in the open circles and solid line, respectively. The fitted resonance profile parameters are listed in TABLE I in the rows with S-TDSLHF. It is shown that with the 2s electron orbital energy replaced by the experimental value the resonances shift to the higher photon energy about 2 eV and the calculated resonance positions

$E_r$  are in very good agreement with the experimental results. In addition, all the other resonance profile parameters, particularly  $\Gamma$  and  $\eta^2$ , are also significantly improved and much closer to the experimental values.

### B. Photoionization from outer-shell excited states of Ne

As an extension we apply the proposed approach to the computation of PICS of Ne outer-shell excited states. In FIG. 3, we show, in the solid and dashed lines, the total PICS of TD-SLHF method and TISLHF method for the photoionization from the outer-shell excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23s_{\uparrow}$  of Ne, respectively. In FIG. 4 we show the details of autoionization resonances in the total PICS. It is shown that the total PICS can be divided into five regions A~E. They are separated by the steps at ITs in the TISLHF PICS. The first region A starts from the IT of  $3s_{\uparrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron followed by two series of sharp autoionization resonances in the TDSLHF PICS. These two series of resonances are produced by the transitions of a  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $s_{\uparrow}$  and  $d_{\uparrow}$  orbitals, respectively, and thus converge to the IT of  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron, as shown in FIG. 4(a). Unlike the PICS of the ground state which increase with photon energy near the IT of  $2p$  electron, the PICS of the excited state decrease with photon energy near the IT of the  $3s_{\uparrow}$  electron. The second region B starts from the IT of  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron. In this region there are also two series of sharp resonances in the PICS, as shown in FIG. 4(b). They are induced by the transitions of a  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $s_{\downarrow}$  and  $d_{\downarrow}$  orbitals, respectively, and converge to the IT of  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron. The third region C starts from the IT of  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron followed by a series of sharp resonances produced by the transitions of a  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $p_{\uparrow}$  orbitals, as shown in FIG. 4(c). Note that one resonance produced by the transition  $2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 2p_{\uparrow}$  in this series is located in the lower energy region A in FIG. 4(a). The fourth region D starts from the IT of  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2s_{\downarrow}$  electron. This region consists of a series of sharp resonances produced by the transitions of a  $2s_{\downarrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $p_{\downarrow}$  orbitals as shown in FIG. 4(d). The last region E covers the energy region from the IT of  $2s_{\downarrow}$  electron to the maximum energy shown in FIG. 3. In this region the PICS are structureless since the next autoionization resonances occur at very high energy region when a  $1s_{\uparrow}$  electron is resonantly pumped to the higher bound  $p_{\uparrow}$  orbitals. We have also performed the calculation of PICS from other outer-shell excited states of Ne. The total PICS have the similar structures as those from the excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23s_{\uparrow}$  shown in FIG. 3.

For the photoionization from Ne excited states, particularly for those with autoionization resonances, both experimental and theoretical results are scarce. Thus it is hard to make direct and comprehensive comparison of our results to the experimental and other theoretical results. Through a roughly qualitative comparison we found that for the photoionization from the excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23p_{\uparrow}$  the results of TDSLHF method are in the same order of magnitude as the available experimental data [40] and other theoretical results [41, 42]. For example, at the photon energy 3.41 eV, the PICS of TISLHF and TDSLHF methods are 3.99 Mb and 6.70 Mb, respectively, for the photoionization from the excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23p_{\uparrow}$ , while the experimental results for the photoionization from the excited state  $1s^22s^22p^53p\ ^3D_3$  is 2.15 Mb [40], the theoretical results of the central-field approximation for the photoionization from the excited state  $1s^22s^22p^53p$  is about 5.0 Mb [41], and the theoretical results of the single-configuration Hartree-Fock method for the photoionization from the excited state  $1s^22s^22p^53p\ ^1S$  is about 4.5 Mb [42]. For the photoionization from  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23s_{\uparrow}$ , the results of TDSLHF method are larger than the available experimental [43] and other theoretical results [41, 43, 44, 45].

Interchannel interference has a significant impact on the autoionization resonances in the photoionization from excited states. Due to the interference of autoionization channels, the profiles of autoionization resonances, particularly those produced by the transitions from the same electron orbital such as those shown in FIG. 4(a) and (b), are no longer the standard Fano profile. Thus it is impossible to accurately evaluate autoionization resonance profile parameters by fitting the resonances to Fano profile. However, we can still estimate the peak position for each autoionization resonance very well. In TABLE II, we list the peak positions of autoionization resonances for the photoionization from Ne outer-shell excited states  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^2nl_{\uparrow}$  with  $n = 3 \sim 4$  and  $l = 0 \sim 2$ , where  $\{\} = 1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^2$  is the abbreviation of the core configuration.

One of the important physical processes during the photoionization is orbital relaxation [44]. Due to the orbital relaxation the peak position of an autoionization resonance is different from the orbital energy difference between the two unperturbed electron orbitals involved. For example, for the excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23s_{\uparrow}$ , the orbital energy difference between the unperturbed  $2p_{\uparrow}$  and  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron orbitals is 23.484 eV. While the peak position of the autoionization resonance produced by the transition  $2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 2p_{\uparrow}$  is at 22.994 eV, which is about 0.490 eV shift toward the lower energy with respect to the unperturbed orbital energy difference. Our calculation shows that the relaxation effect is larger for the autoionization resonance produced by the transition from a deeper inner-shell electron orbital to a lower-lying autoionization electron orbital.

### C. Photoionization from inner-shell excited states of Ne

As another application we extend the proposed approach to the calculation of PICS of Ne inner-shell excited states. In FIG. 5 we plot the total PICS of TDSLHF and TISLHF methods in the solid and dashed lines, respectively, for the photoionization from Ne inner-shell excited state  $1s_{\uparrow}1s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\uparrow}^32p_{\downarrow}^33s_{\downarrow}$ . The PICS can be divided into four regions A~D. Each region starts from the IT of an electron orbital and ends at the IT of next lower-energy electron orbital. It is shown that the TISLHF PICS are structureless apart from a stepwise enhancement at each IT. The TDSLHF PICS, however, contain several series sharp autoionization resonances, as shown in FIG. 6.

The region A starts from the IT of  $3s_{\downarrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron followed by two series of autoionization resonances, as shown in FIG. 6(a). The two series resonances are produced by the transitions of a  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $s_{\downarrow}$  and  $d_{\downarrow}$  orbitals and converge to the IT of  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron. The cross sections near the IT of  $3s_{\downarrow}$  electron again decrease with photon energy. The region B starts from the IT of  $2p_{\downarrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron. In this region there are also two series of autoionization resonances. They are produced by the transitions of a  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $s_{\uparrow}$  and  $d_{\uparrow}$  orbitals and converge to the IT of  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron, as shown in FIG. 6(b). The region C begins with the IT of  $2p_{\uparrow}$  electron and ends at the IT of  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron. In this region, there is a series of autoionization resonances induced by the transitions of the  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron to the higher bound  $p_{\uparrow}$  orbitals, as shown in FIG. 6(c). The last region D starts from the IT of  $2s_{\uparrow}$  electron and ends at the maximum energy shown in FIG. 5. In this region, the PICS are structureless since the autoionization resonances will occur at very high energy.

We have also estimated the peak positions for the autoionization resonances. In TABLE III, we list the peak positions of autoionization resonances for the photoionization from Ne inner-shell excited states  $1s_{\uparrow}1s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\uparrow}^32p_{\downarrow}^3nl_{\downarrow}$  for  $n = 3 \sim 4$  and  $l = 0 \sim 2$ . Our calculation shows again that the relaxation effect is larger for the autoionization resonance induced by the transition from a deeper inner-shell electron orbital to a lower-lying autoionization electron orbital.

## V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose a time-dependent localized Hartree-Fock density-functional linear response approach for the treatment of photoionization of atomic systems. In this approach, the occupied electron orbitals are calculated by solving the KS equation with SLHF exchange potential, the complex susceptibility is calculated by using the occupied electron orbitals and corresponding

Green functions, and the PICS are calculated by using the susceptibility. The relaxation of electron orbitals is taken into account through the Green functions. To remove the possible reflection of the wavefunction on the boundary an absorber is imposed for each out-going wavefunction in the calculation. The absorber is characterized by an absorptive potential with a linear dependence of coordinates. Since the SLHF exchange potential has a correct long-range behavior and can be used to accurately calculate the electron orbitals of atomic excited states, the proposed approach is suitable for the calculation of photoionization from excited states of atomic systems. We have applied this approach to the calculation of PICS of Ne ground state. The results are in agreement with available experimental and have comparable accuracies with other *ab initio* theoretical results. We have also extended this approach to the computation of PICS of Ne excited states. The total PICS can be divided into several regions. Each region starts from the IT of an electron orbital and ends at the IT of the next lower-energy electron orbital. In each region there is one or two series of autoionization resonances produced by the resonant transitions of an electron from inner-shell electron orbitals to autoionization electron orbitals with higher energies. The orbital relaxation effect is larger for the autoionization resonance produced by the transitions from deeper inner-shell electron orbitals to lower-lying autoionization electron orbitals.

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## Figure Captions

FIG. 1 (Color online) Total photoionization cross sections from the ground state of Ne. The solid and dashed lines are the results of TDSLHF and TISLHF methods, respectively. The open and solid circles are the experimental data of Chan *et al.* [34] and Samson *et al.* [35].

FIG. 2 (Color online) Autoionization resonances in the total photoionization cross sections near the ionization threshold of  $2p$  electron. (a) The results of TDSLHF method and (b) the results of TDSLHF method with the  $2s$  electron orbital energy being replaced by the experimental value. The resonance peaks 1 to 8 are produced by the transitions  $2s \rightarrow np$  with  $n = 3$  to 10, respectively. The open circles are the numerical results and the solid lines are the fitted results to the Fano profile.

FIG. 3 (Color online) Total photoionization cross sections of Ne outer-shell excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23s_{\uparrow}$ . The solid and dashed lines are the results of TDSLHF and TISLHF methods, respectively.

FIG. 4 (Color online) Autoionization resonances in the total photoionization cross sections of Ne outer-shell excited state  $1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^23s_{\uparrow}$ . (a) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2p_{\uparrow} \rightarrow ns_{\uparrow}$  and  $n'd_{\uparrow}$  with  $n \geq 4$  and  $n' \geq 3$ . Note that the resonance produced by the transition  $2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 2p_{\uparrow}$  is embodied in this region. (b) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2p_{\downarrow} \rightarrow ns_{\downarrow}$  and  $nd_{\downarrow}$  with  $n \geq 3$ . (c) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow np_{\uparrow}$  with  $n \geq 2$ . Note that the resonance for  $n = 2$  is located in the energy region in (a). (d) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2s_{\downarrow} \rightarrow np_{\downarrow}$  with  $n \geq 3$ .

FIG. 5 (Color online) Total photoionization cross sections of Ne inner-shell excited state  $1s_{\uparrow}1s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\uparrow}^32p_{\downarrow}^33s_{\downarrow}$ . The solid and dashed lines are the results of TDSLHF and TISLHF methods, respectively.

FIG. 6 (Color online) Autoionization resonances in the total photoionization cross sections of Ne inner-shell excited state  $1s_{\uparrow}1s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\uparrow}^32p_{\downarrow}^33s_{\downarrow}$ . (a) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2p_{\downarrow} \rightarrow ns_{\downarrow}$  and  $n'd_{\downarrow}$  with  $n \geq 4$  and  $n' \geq 3$ . (b) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2p_{\uparrow} \rightarrow ns_{\uparrow}$  and  $nd_{\uparrow}$  with  $n \geq 3$ . (c) The resonances produced by the transitions  $2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow np_{\uparrow}$  with  $n \geq 3$ .



TABLE I: Profile parameters of the autoionization resonances produced by the transitions from the ground state of Ne to the Rydberg series  $1s^2 2s 2p^6 np$  with  $n = 3$  to 8.

Resonant transition	Approach	$\sigma_0$ (Mb)	$\Gamma$ (meV)	$E_r$ (eV)	$q$	$\eta^2$
$2s \rightarrow 3p$	TDSLHF <sup>a</sup>	8.34	12.80	43.358	-4.03	0.551
	S-TDSLHF <sup>b</sup>	8.40	15.23	45.447	-3.40	0.619
	S-EXX/ALDA <sup>c</sup>	8.09	17.9	45.438	-3.18	0.547
	S-TDLSDA <sup>d</sup>	8.28	18.04	45.453	-2.40	0.764
	TDLDA <sup>e</sup>	8.18	13.90	46.253	-3.69	0.514
	R-matrix <sup>f</sup>		34.9	45.534		
	Expt. <sup>g</sup>	$8.6 \pm 0.6$	$13 \pm 2$	$45.546 \pm 0.008$	$-1.6 \pm 0.2$	$0.70 \pm 0.07$
$2s \rightarrow 4p$	TDSLHF <sup>a</sup>	8.12	3.89	45.028	-4.35	0.543
	S-TDSLHF <sup>b</sup>	8.15	4.55	47.115	-3.74	0.606
	S-EXX/ALDA <sup>c</sup>	7.89	5.5	47.093	-3.35	0.528
	S-TDLSDA <sup>d</sup>	8.06	5.14	47.098	-2.62	0.783
	TDLDA <sup>e</sup>	7.98	3.86	47.397	-3.95	0.505
	R-matrix <sup>f</sup>		6.65	47.111		
	Expt. <sup>g</sup>	$8.0 \pm 0.6$	$4.5 \pm 1.5$	$47.121 \pm 0.005$	$-1.6 \pm 0.3$	$0.70 \pm 0.07$
$2s \rightarrow 5p$	TDSLHF <sup>a</sup>	8.05	1.55	45.625	-4.47	0.537
	S-TDSLHF <sup>b</sup>	8.06	1.81	47.713	-3.85	0.600
	S-TDLSDA <sup>d</sup>	7.91	2.20	47.683	-2.72	0.783
	TDLDA <sup>e</sup>	7.91	1.62	47.814	-4.05	0.502
	R-matrix <sup>f</sup>		2.47	47.692		
	Expt. <sup>g</sup>	$8.2 \pm 0.6$	$2 \pm 1$	$47.692 \pm 0.005$	$-1.6 \pm 0.5$	$0.70 \pm 0.14$
$2s \rightarrow 6p$	TDSLHF <sup>a</sup>	8.00	0.89	45.901	-4.57	0.539
	S-TDSLHF <sup>b</sup>	8.00	1.04	47.989	-3.94	0.601
	R-matrix <sup>f</sup>		1.28	47.967		
	Expt. <sup>g</sup>			$47.967 \pm 0.006$		
$2s \rightarrow 7p$	TDSLHF <sup>a</sup>	7.99	0.43	46.075	-4.99	0.555
	S-TDSLHF <sup>b</sup>	8.01	0.59	48.163	-3.88	0.585
	R-matrix <sup>f</sup>		0.73	48.119		
	Expt. <sup>g</sup>			$48.116 \pm 0.006$		
$2s \rightarrow 8p$	TDSLHF <sup>a</sup>	7.94	0.37	46.171	-4.54	0.534
	S-TDSLHF <sup>b</sup>	7.96	0.42	48.258	-3.92	0.605
	R-matrix <sup>f</sup>		0.46	48.211		
	Expt. <sup>g</sup>			$48.207 \pm 0.006$		

<sup>a</sup> TDSLHF results. <sup>b</sup> TDSLHF results with the experimental 2s electron orbital energy. <sup>c</sup> EXX/ALDA results with the experimental 2s electron orbital energy [10]. <sup>d</sup> TDLSDA results with the experimental 2s electron orbital energy [6]. <sup>e</sup> TDLDA results [7]. <sup>f</sup> R-matrix results [38]. <sup>g</sup> experimental results [37].

TABLE II: Autoionization resonance peak positions (in eV) for the photoionizations from Ne outer-shell excited states  $\{1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^2\}nl_{\uparrow}$  with  $n = 3 \sim 4$  and  $l = 0 \sim 2$ .

Resonant transition	Initial states					
	$\{ \}^*3s_{\uparrow}$	$\{ \}3p_{\uparrow}$	$\{ \}3d_{\uparrow}$	$\{ \}4s_{\uparrow}$	$\{ \}4p_{\uparrow}$	$\{ \}4d_{\uparrow}$
$2p_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 3s_{\uparrow}$	—	23.829	26.150	23.527	24.863	26.509
$4s_{\uparrow}$	24.526	26.738	29.139	—	27.693	29.554
$5s_{\uparrow}$	25.383	27.630	30.153	26.839	28.581	30.452
$6s_{\uparrow}$	25.759	28.014	30.575	27.206	28.972	30.896
$7s_{\uparrow}$	26.013	28.221	30.803	27.405	29.175	31.119
$8s_{\uparrow}$		28.406	30.928	27.549	29.293	31.250
$9s_{\uparrow}$			31.043		29.386	31.334
$10s_{\uparrow}$						31.416
$3d_{\uparrow}$	24.855	27.078	29.565	26.371	28.060	30.001
$4d_{\uparrow}$	25.516	27.769	30.330	26.999	28.730	30.670
$5d_{\uparrow}$	25.826	28.085	30.670	27.290	29.046	30.986
$6d_{\uparrow}$	26.066	28.264	30.850	27.453	29.217	31.173
$7d_{\uparrow}$			30.961	27.590	29.320	31.282
$8d_{\uparrow}$					29.410	31.358
$2p_{\downarrow} \rightarrow 3s_{\downarrow}$	29.984	30.382	30.656	30.594	30.587	30.643
$4s_{\downarrow}$	35.446	36.948	38.389	38.224	38.302	38.559
$5s_{\downarrow}$	36.809	38.447	40.406	40.463	40.722	41.081
$6s_{\downarrow}$					42.194	42.635
$3d_{\downarrow}$	36.036	37.378	38.327	38.161	38.213	38.412
$4d_{\downarrow}$	37.018	38.580	40.479	40.406	40.697	41.021
$5d_{\downarrow}$				41.693	41.995	42.423
$2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 2p_{\uparrow}$	22.994	23.032	23.032	23.048	23.081	23.056
$3p_{\uparrow}$	46.964	49.187	51.685	48.719	50.243	52.129
$4p_{\uparrow}$	48.510	50.798	53.310	50.044	51.767	53.682
$5p_{\uparrow}$	49.075	51.381	53.960	50.572	52.352	54.265
$6p_{\uparrow}$	49.359	51.659	54.260	50.833	52.630	54.577
$7p_{\uparrow}$	49.623	51.835	54.420	50.986	52.782	54.745
$8p_{\uparrow}$		52.036	54.532	51.136	52.883	54.845
$9p_{\uparrow}$			54.654		52.978	54.923
$10p_{\uparrow}$					53.098	55.013
$11p_{\uparrow}$						55.114
$2s_{\downarrow} \rightarrow 3p_{\downarrow}$	56.790	57.457	57.892	57.786	57.797	57.911
$4p_{\downarrow}$	59.650	61.242	62.926	62.818	62.940	63.218
$5p_{\downarrow}$	60.817	62.458	64.412	64.404	64.747	65.147

\*  $\{ \} = 1s_{\downarrow}1s_{\uparrow}2s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\downarrow}^32p_{\uparrow}^2$  is the abbreviation of the core electron configuration.

TABLE III: Autoionization resonance peak positions (in eV) for the photoionizations from Ne inner-shell excited states  $\{1s_{\uparrow}1s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\uparrow}^32p_{\downarrow}^3\}nl_{\downarrow}$  with  $n = 3 \sim 4$  and  $l = 0 \sim 2$ .

Resonant transition	Initial states					
	$\{ \}^*3s_{\downarrow}$	$\{ \}3p_{\downarrow}$	$\{ \}3d_{\downarrow}$	$\{ \}4s_{\downarrow}$	$\{ \}4p_{\downarrow}$	$\{ \}4d_{\downarrow}$
$2p_{\downarrow} \rightarrow 3s_{\downarrow}$	—	21.655	23.821	21.478	22.681	24.128
$4s_{\downarrow}$	22.188	24.648	26.738	—	25.356	27.086
$5s_{\downarrow}$	23.026	25.595	27.742	24.626	26.245	27.973
$6s_{\downarrow}$	23.394	25.998	28.167	24.994	26.656	28.403
$7s_{\downarrow}$	23.644	26.215	28.381	25.187	26.866	28.629
$8s_{\downarrow}$		26.411	28.509	25.328	26.988	28.756
$9s_{\downarrow}$			28.624	25.499	27.094	28.841
$10s_{\downarrow}$			28.768		27.224	28.947
$3d_{\downarrow}$	22.488	24.923	27.141	24.163	25.739	27.508
$4d_{\downarrow}$	23.143	25.720	27.908	24.784	26.398	28.150
$5d_{\downarrow}$	23.453	26.060	28.248	25.073	26.730	28.493
$6d_{\downarrow}$	23.686	26.254	28.427	25.233	26.907	28.678
$7d_{\downarrow}$		26.444	28.542	25.369	27.015	28.790
$8d_{\downarrow}$			28.654	25.543	27.118	28.866
$9d_{\downarrow}$			28.801		27.249	29.048
$2p_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 3s_{\uparrow}$	30.711	30.942	31.198	31.122	31.135	31.201
$4s_{\uparrow}$	36.393	37.647	39.089	38.904	39.002	39.263
$5s_{\uparrow}$	37.780	39.152	41.141	41.176	41.440	41.821
$6s_{\uparrow}$					42.937	43.440
$3d_{\uparrow}$	36.994	38.088	39.037	38.842	38.918	38.108
$4d_{\uparrow}$	37.987	39.288	41.206	41.127	41.421	41.750
$5d_{\uparrow}$			42.412	42.390	42.725	43.190
$2s_{\uparrow} \rightarrow 3p_{\uparrow}$	57.854	58.344	58.768	58.638	58.676	58.785
$4p_{\uparrow}$	60.815	62.154	63.862	63.729	63.865	64.151
$5p_{\uparrow}$	61.998	63.375	65.351	65.337	65.686	66.107

\*  $\{ \} = 1s_{\uparrow}1s_{\downarrow}2s_{\uparrow}2p_{\uparrow}^32p_{\downarrow}^3$  is the abbreviation of the core electron configuration.

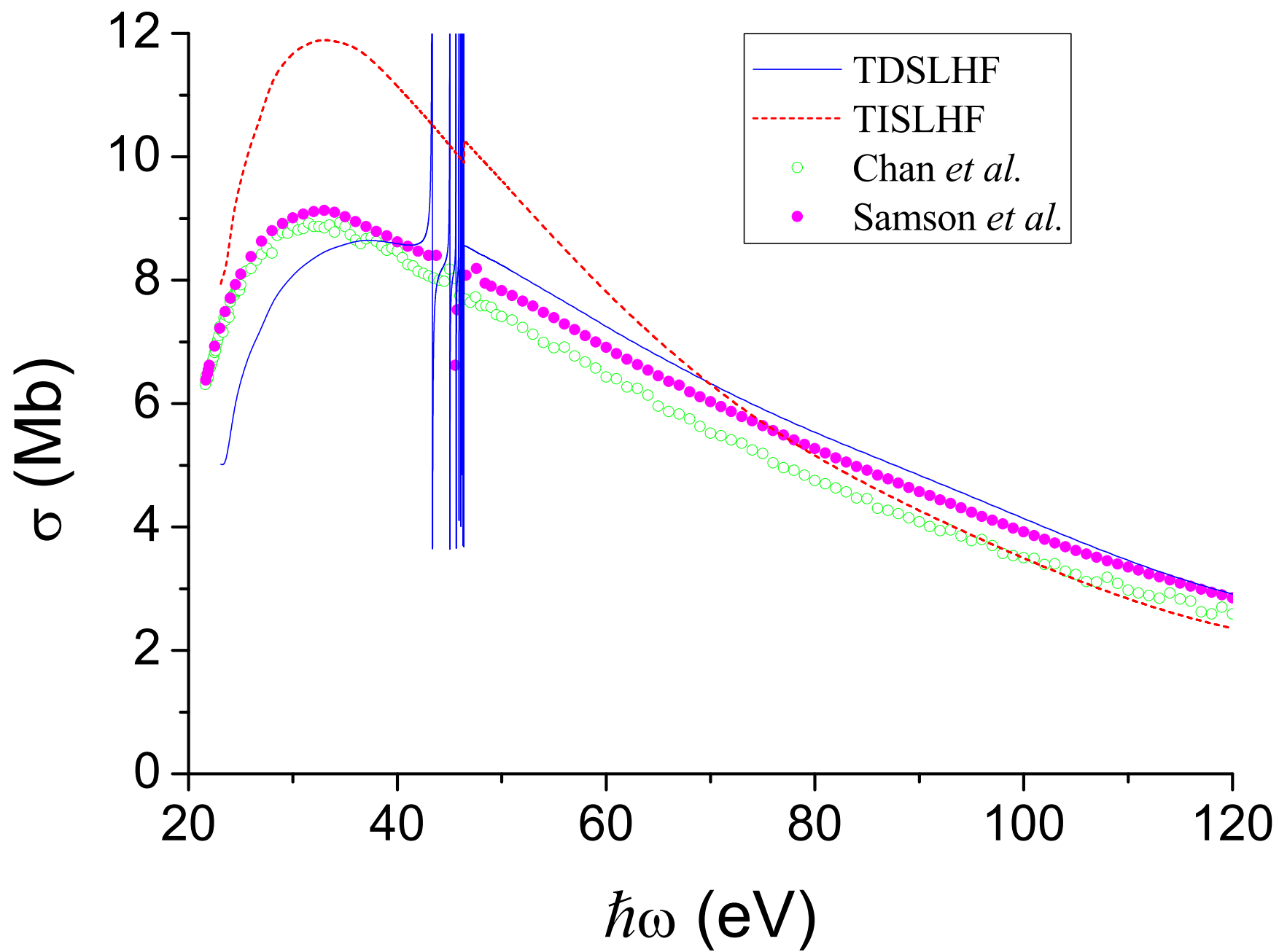


FIG. 1

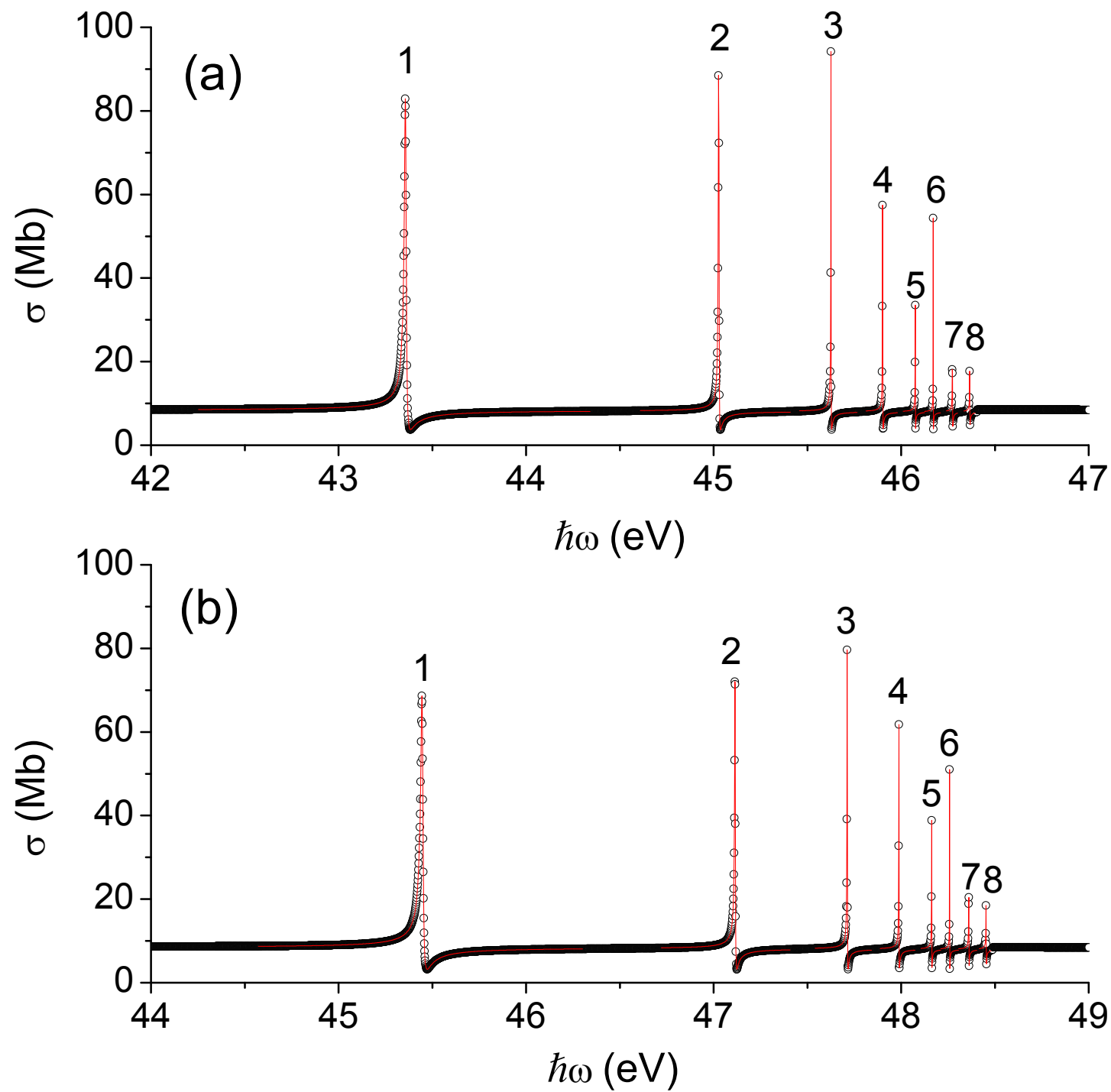


FIG. 2

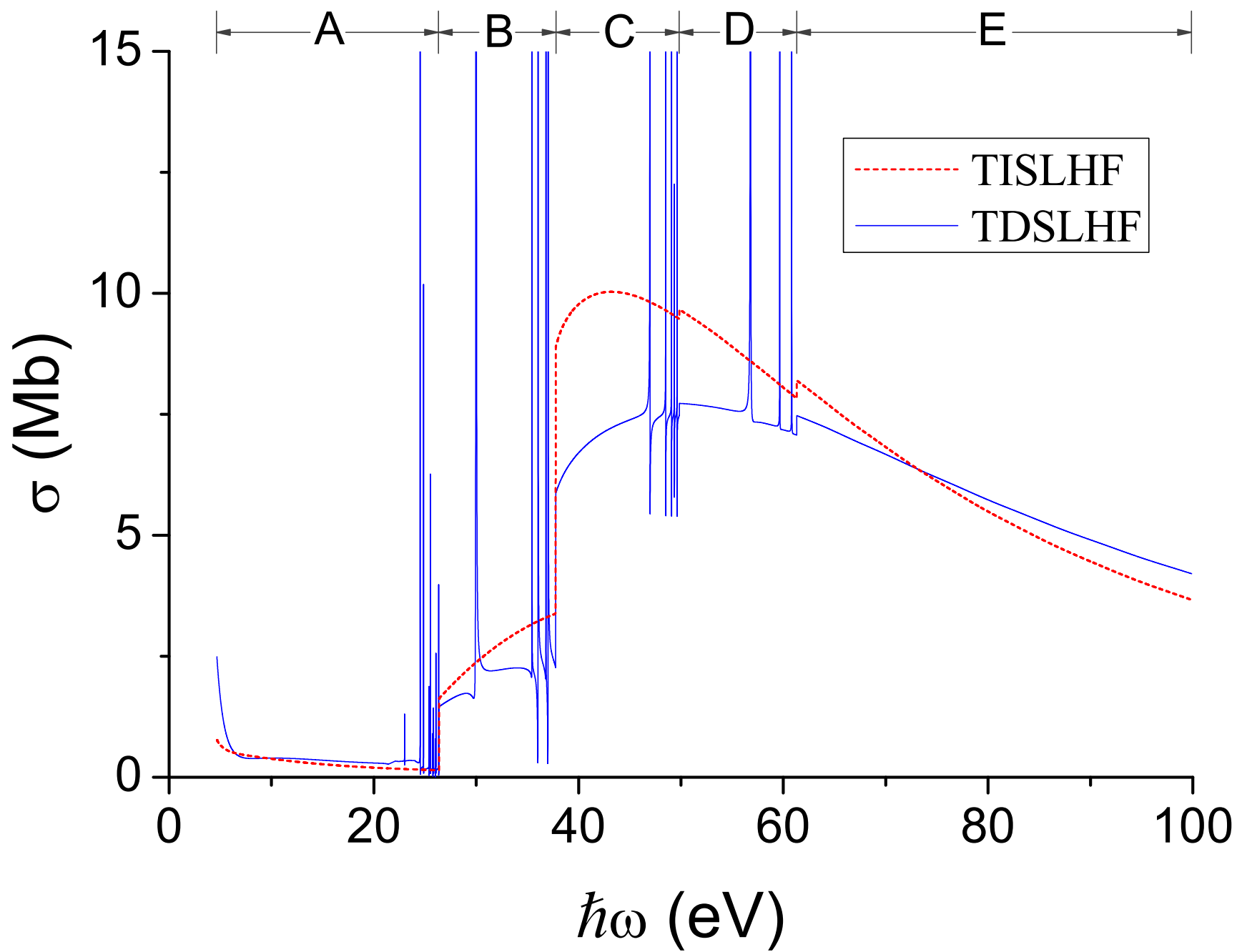


FIG. 3

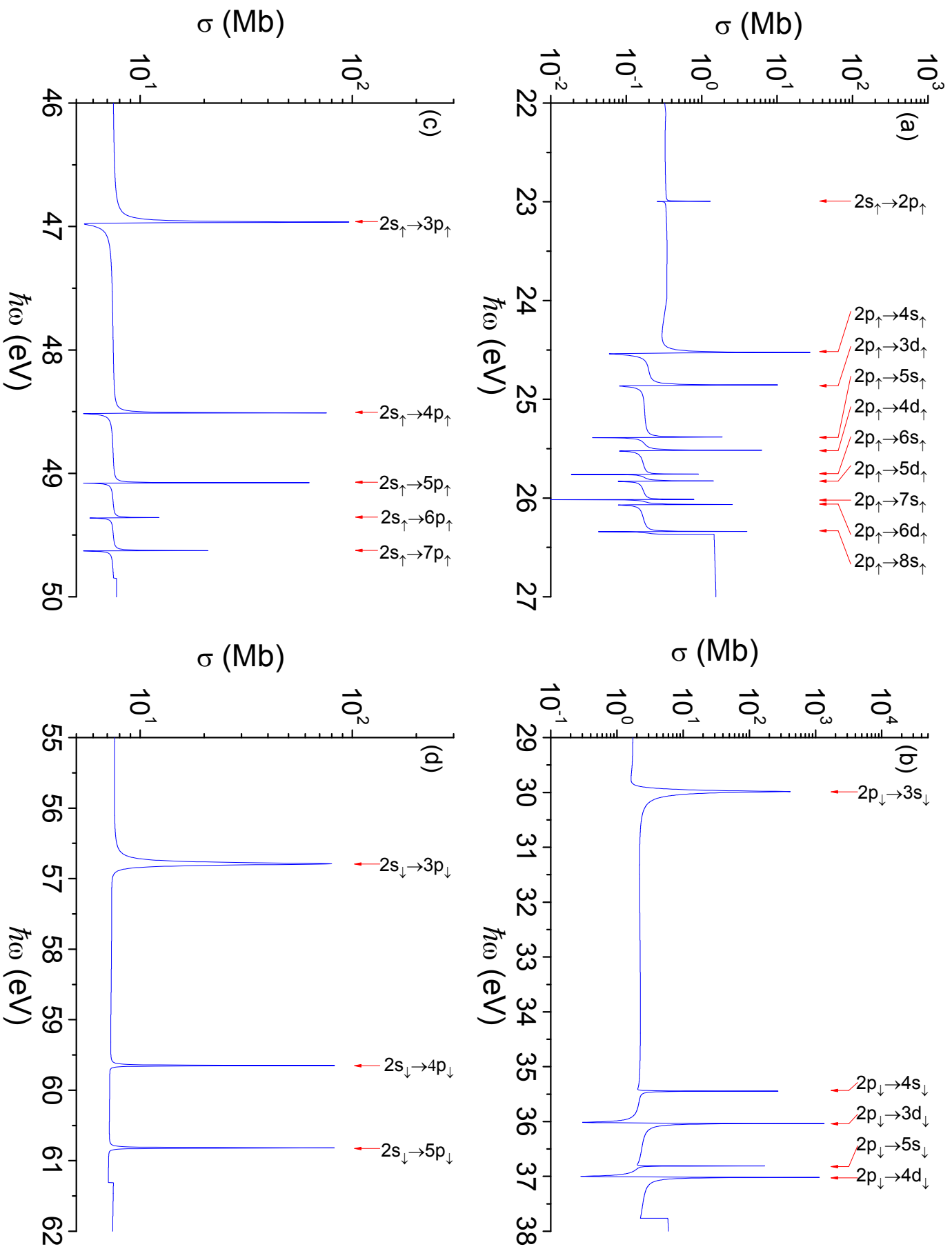


FIG. 4

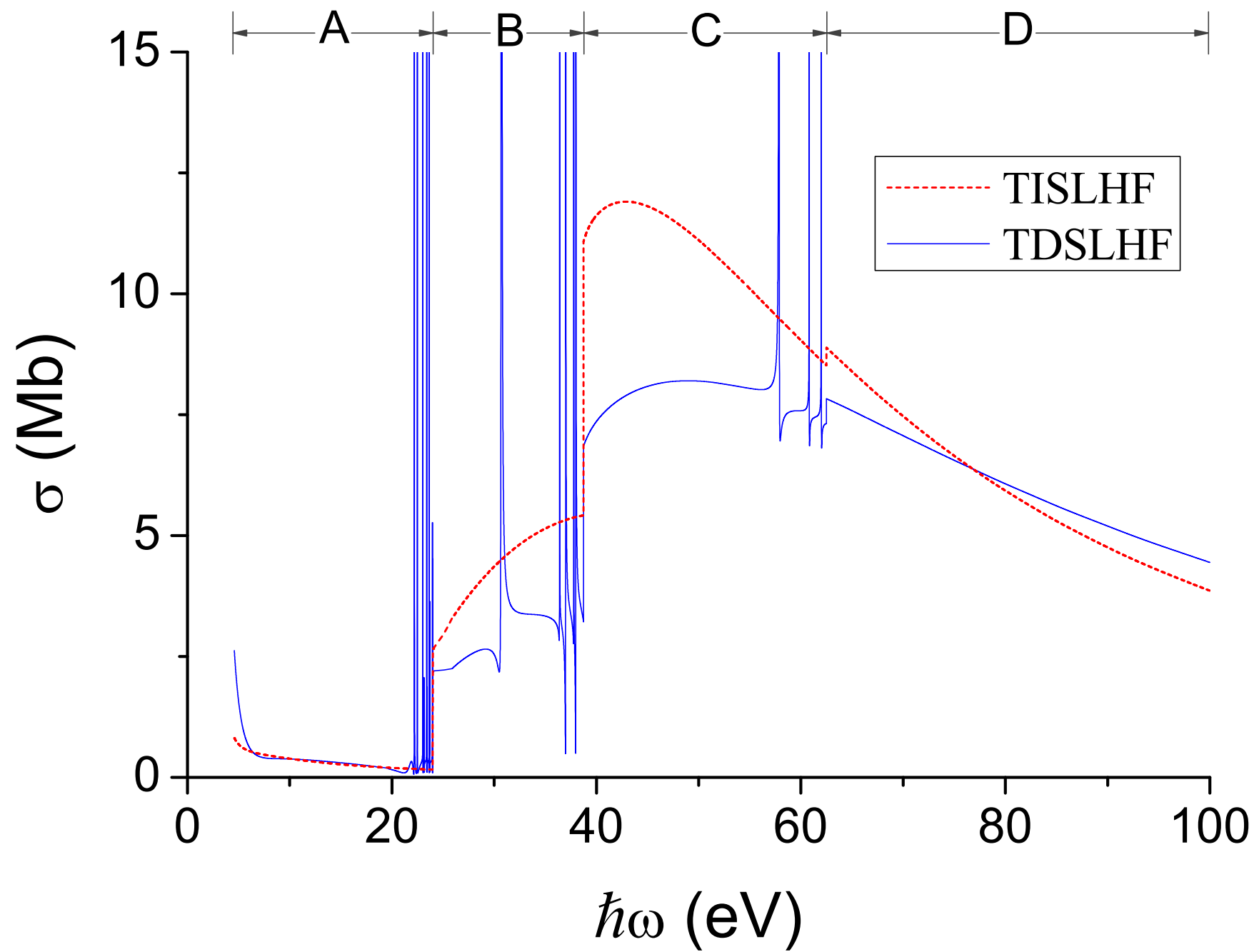


FIG. 5



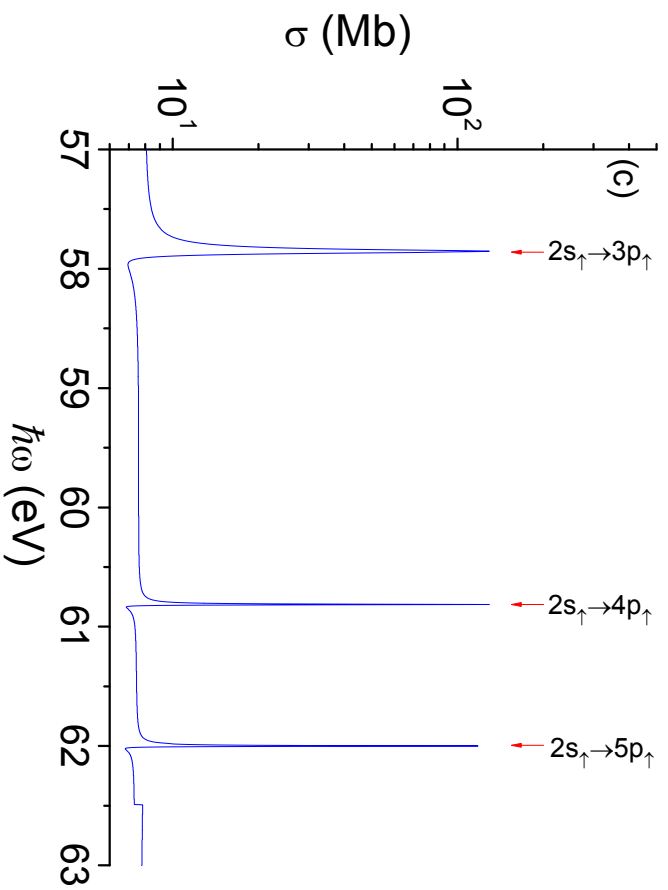
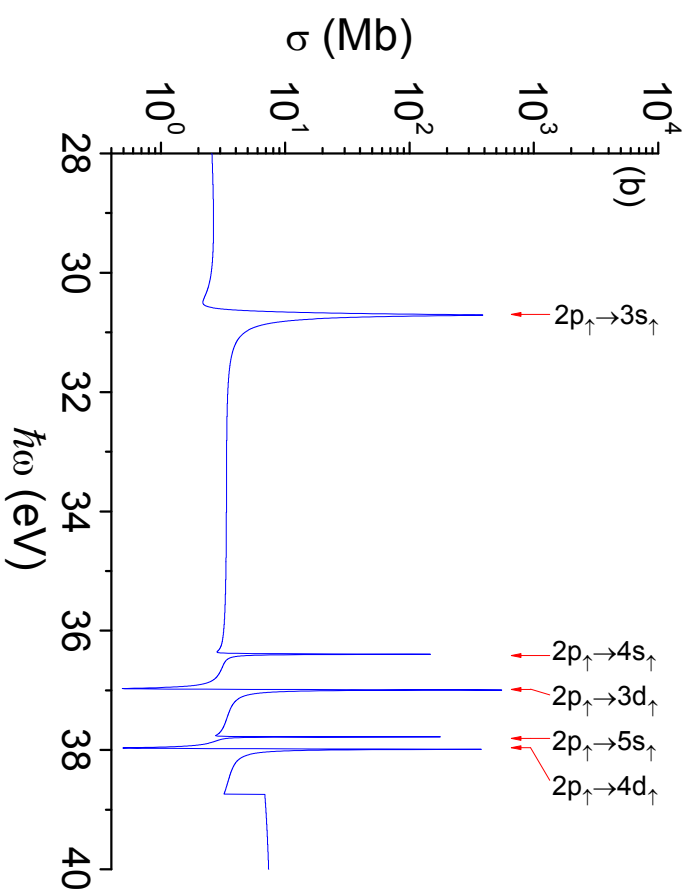
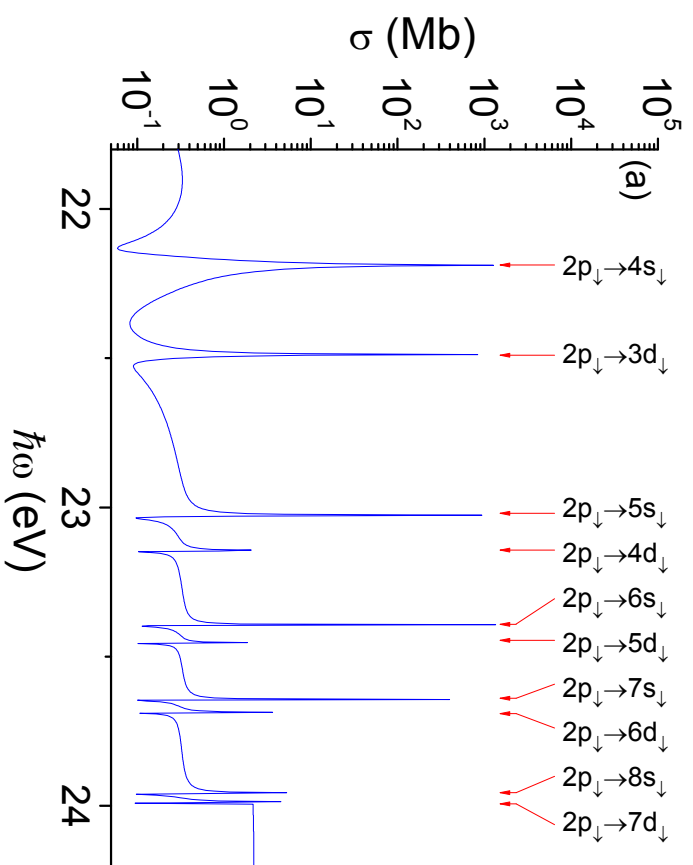


FIG. 6